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velocity of the two components was about zero. This plate they marked "excellent." Four other plates, numbered respectively 14, 15, 18, and 67, and marked "very good," "good," etc., were taken at times when the velocity of the solar component relative to the center of mass was nine kilometers or less. One plate, number 95, is marked as rather poor except for a good $H\gamma$ line, although the velocity of the solar component relative to the center of mass was only six kilometers. With this exception all plates marked "verwaschen," "uncertain," etc., were taken when the relative velocity of the two components was very large, and therefore the two spectra were very much separated, so as to cause a blurring of the composite spectrum.

JULY 25, 1901.

H. M. REESE.

SCIENTIFIC VISITORS TO THE LICK OBSERVATORY.

The Lick Observatory was favored with visits from the following persons, returning to their homes from the Sumatra eclipse stations:—

F. W. DYSON, Esq., F. R. S., Chief Assistant in the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

Dr. W. T. HUMPHREYS, of the Department of Physics, University of Virginia.

Dr. GILBERT, of the Department of Physics, Lehigh University.

Professor Dr. A. A. NIJLAND, Director of the Observatory, Utrecht, Holland.

Dr. J. H. WILTERDINK, Astronomer in the Royal Observatory, Leiden, Holland.

Professor and Mrs. D. P. TODD, of Amherst College.

W. W. C.

ASTRONOMICAL TELEGRAMS.

(Translation.)

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Aug. 6, 1901.

To Lick Observatory: (Received Aug. 7, 9 P.M.)

WILSON, at Northfield, Minn., telegraphs that he observed ENCKE's periodic comet on its return on August 5.8924 G. M. T. in R. A. $6^h 2^m 2^s.8$; Decl. $+ 31^\circ 42' 30''$.

(Signed) E. C. PICKERING.

[A cablegram from Kiel, giving a sweeping ephemeris of ENCKE's comet computed by THONBERG was received at the Lick Observatory on August 5, 1901, at 4 P. M.]